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WAR AN INTEGRAL PART OF NAZI POLICY

Scathing Indictment Of Hitler's Satellites At Nuremberg Trial

By Co-Operation They Became Parties To Aggressive War

Nuremberg, Sept. 30.—The terrible indictment of guilt weighed crushingly on the 21 Nazi defendants of Nuremberg to-night and left little doubt that only a few of them would escape the death penalty when the court's verdicts and sentences bring the 10-month trial to its mighty final climax to-morrow.

Although the court ruled that the Reich Cabinet, the General Staff and the High Command were not criminal organisations it made clear that as individuals many of their members must be punished.

When the 21 accused trooped wearily from the dock to-night after seven and a half hours of listening to the overwhelming condemnation of the civilised world of crimes committed by Adolph Hitler and the Nazi system, there probably was not a single one of them who could hope for outright acquittal.

Probably not more than three, and at the most six, could hope to escape the death penalty and probably spend the rest of their days in some Allied prison.

Throughout the two long, gruelling sessions, the 21 defendants had sat listening to the Tribunal's clear, calm and legally dispassionate review of the rise of Nazism, its crescendoing drive for world domination and its mounting record of acts of aggression, plundering, cruelties and murder. At first they appeared to strain their ears to catch any clues as to their own individual complicity and fates. Later, their interest gave way to evident boredom and for the most part they sat a sunken-cheeked, hollow-eyed dishevelled group of weary and hopeless men paying little if any attention to the verdict of history on events in which they had played dominant roles.

All four member judges of the Tribunal and their alternates are taking part in the reading of the judgment. Lord Justice Lawrence, President of the Tribunal, was followed by his colleague, Mr Justice Birkett, the French pair followed and after them the Americans. The Soviet members of the bench will wind-up the delivery.

The summary states that the Tribunal did not find it necessary to decide whether a single conspiracy between the defendants had been established by the evidence, which in fact proved the existence of many separate plans to wage aggressive war.

Parties To Plan

When with knowledge of Hitler's aims they gave him their co-operation they made themselves parties to the plan he had initiated. The judgment states; "The war against Poland did not come suddenly out of an otherwise clear sky. Evidence has made it plain that this was a war of aggression as well as the seizure of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia was premeditated and carefully prepared and was not undertaken until the moment was thought opportune for it to be carried through as a definite part of the pre-ordained scheme and plan.

The Tribunal has decided that certain of the defendants planned and waged aggressive war against 12 nations and were, therefore, guilty of this series of crimes. "It is clear that the planning and preparation has been carried out in a most systematic way at every stage."

At this stage, Mr Justice Parker (United States) took over the reading from his compatriot, Mr Justice Biddle. Mr Justice Parker's strong voice delivered these next words of the Tribunal's finding on Nazi warmaking: "It is not necessary to decide whether a single master conspiracy between the defendants had been established by the evidence.

"The threat of war—and war itself, if necessary—was an integral part of the Nazi policy. The evidence

(Continued on Page 4)

Eisenhower Sees Evidence Of World Co-Operation

Berlin, Sept. 30 (UP).—Gen Dwight Eisenhower, sharply critical of too much pessimism, said to-day that there was a definite evidence of growing international co-operation throughout the world.

Back in Berlin for the first time in nearly a year, the Army's Chief of Staff told a press conference: "We have evidence that international co-operation in the world is not a dead issue but is growing and should produce increasing results.

"Speaking as a soldier we can look forward with more optimism than has been reflected in statements at home," he said.

Warning that civilisation could not stand another global war, Gen Eisenhower said the world must not despair. "Every soldier who has been in this past conflict is looking forward with the hope that intelligent understanding will bring the day when soldiers like myself will be out of a job."

Gen Eisenhower expressed the belief that other Powers—Russia and France—would want to join the British and Americans in the economic unification of all Germany as soon as the advantages of the bi-zonal arrangement were proved.

Kronsberg Jewel Theft Case

U.S. Woman Officer Given Five-Year Prison Term

Frankfurt, Sept. 30 (UP).—Capt Kathleen Durant, a member of the American Women's Army Corps, was sentenced to five years' hard labour and dismissal from service to-day when the United States court martial in Frankfurt found her guilty on charges of being absent without leave and embezzlement in the Kronsberg jewel case.

Kathleen Durant and her husband, Col Durant, were arrested on their honeymoon by the military police in the United States. They were accused of stealing the Hesse family jewels valued at more than £300,000 from Kronsberg Castle in Germany. Mrs. Durant was formerly welfare officer at the castle which was used as a rest centre for United States troops.

LEBANON EVACUATED

Beirut, Sept. 30 (UP).—The British Legation announced formally to-day complete evacuation of Lebanon with the departure to-day of the British Army liquidation staff. The Legation announcement said the liquidation staff has proceeded to Egypt.

U.S. Navy Forces To Remain In Mediterranean

While Needed to Support Foreign Policy

Washington, Sept. 30 (UP).—The United States has made it clear to the world in a statement by the Secretary of Navy, Mr James Forrestal, that she intends to keep naval forces in the Mediterranean as long as they are needed there to support United States foreign policy.

Ever since World War I the American Navy has kept warships in the Mediterranean and Mr Forrestal says there is no reason to pull out now.

The Navy Secretary said the Navy does not intend to acquire shore bases in the Mediterranean but the number of American warships on duty there will be kept at a level consistent with two purposes;

"Firstly, to support the Allied occupation forces and the Allied military governments in the discharge of their responsibilities in the occupied areas of Europe;

"Secondly, to protect United States interests and support United States policies in the area."

The United States Navy now has a division of cruisers and a squadron of destroyers and the necessary auxiliary vessels in the Mediterranean. Most are at Naples, Palermo, Messina and Trieste. The carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt is now en route to Norfolk from the Mediterranean.

Mr Forrestal emphasised that Mediterranean duty was an excellent opportunity to train officers and men.

Reds Open Attack Against Hopei Capital

Peiping, Sept. 30 (UP).—The Communists yesterday opened a surprise attack against the environs of Paoting, capital of Hopei Province, 85 miles southwest of Peiping, according to reports in military quarters here to-day.

Nationalist reinforcements are being rushed there for a counter-attack.

According to the Social Welfare Daily, the Communists were driving on Paoting, which is strategically located along the Peiping-Hankow Railway from opposite directions on both sides of the tracks. They have captured two station towns—Wantu, 25 miles south-west of Paoting, and Tsaoho, 15 miles north-east of Paoting.

The newspaper, in an urgent dispatch from Paoting, said fighting is continuing furiously last night.

Takwancheng Captured

Chengteh, Sept. 30.—Advancing westward from Fengning, 130 miles north-west of Shengteh, Government troops have occupied Takwancheng near the Jehol-Chahar border.—Central News.

Reward For Defenders

Nanking, Sept. 30 (UP).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has given a CN$10,000,000 reward (U.S.$2,500) to the defenders of Tatung who held out against the Communist siege for seven weeks.

Kalgan Attack Ordered

Nanking, Sept. 30.—A Nationalist attack on Kalgan, the main Communist military base, has been ordered by the Central Government, according to an unconfirmed Chinese press report.

Meanwhile, the Nationalists are inching along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway. Hualai, 52 miles south-east of Kalgan, is still holding out against the Nationalists.

It is beyond question that the Communists will make a major stand at Kalgan. A Party spokesman emphasised that it will be a fight "to the last breath and the last bullet".—Reuter.

Preparedness Is Keynote Of American Legion Convention

Strong Army and Navy Best Peace Guarantee

San Francisco, Sept. 30 (UP). The American Legion to-day opened the 28th National Convention on a keynote of preparedness. Five thousand eight hundred veterans of the two World Wars assembled to hear speakers and resolutions exhorting the nation to remain strong until global peace is guaranteed.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Chief of Naval Operations, told the Convention that until the day when war has been proved to be permanently abolished a strong Army and Navy would remain as "our best guarantee for peace. It is far better that diplomats of the world settle international issues across conference tables in debate than see solutions with planes, tanks and guns."

Mr John H. Hilldring, Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Territories, said it was natural that the views of Russia, Britain, France and the United States would differ sometimes regarding the attainment of the ultimate objectives of the occupation.

He said: "We had similar differences with our Allies in planning strategy and tactics during the war. We worked out those differences then. I am confident that with patience, reason and persistence we can iron out our differences now. There is no place in the world where the interests of the great Powers are more sharply outlined than that in Germany, Austria, Japan and Korea. Basically, the United States wants to see these occupied countries demilitarised and democratised. I believe that our Allies would share their views."

Mr Hilldring added: "We have been working to demilitarise Japan industrially as well as militarily. As in Germany we are now embarking on a programme to make Japan as self-sufficient as possible. The sooner Japan and Germany are able to pay their own way economically, the earlier the American Government can cease the appropriation of funds for use in those countries. In Japan our problems are somewhat more simple than in Germany for we already have economic and internal political unity. There is an indigenous government in Japan with jurisdiction over the whole country with the result that the problem of exercising control over the Japanese is greatly simplified.

"The American policy calls for the establishment of a united, democratic and independent Korea. Under the terms of military occupation, northern Korea is held by the Soviet Army while we administer the southern half of the country. We early sought to unite the two zones of Korea under a joint United States—Soviet Commission. Unfortunately that has been delayed owing to the difference of views between ourselves and our Russian colleagues."

The FBI Director, Mr J. Edgar Hoover, told the American Legion that Communism is an encroaching enemy of America which during the past five years has made its "deepest inroads on our national life." In the most outspoken attack on the Communists by a Federal official, Mr Hoover said that Hitler devices and conquer tactics are being used with greater skill by the American Communists with their boring from within strategy. He added: "We are rapidly reaching a time when loyal Americans must be willing to stand up and be counted."

GOC DUE AT KAI TAK THIS AFTERNOON

The GOC (Maj-Gen Festing), who has been attending the conference of generals in London called by Lord Montgomery, is due at Kai Tak at 3 p.m. to-day. He will be met at the airport by the Acting GOC (Brig Lindsay), Col Clarke, Lt-Col Reynolds and guards of honour from the RAF and 150 Indian Brigade.

Maj-Gen Festing is expected at Queen's Pier at 3.20 where he will be received by a guard of honour from 42 Commando; and the band of the Jaipur Guards.

Rebel Tribesmen Overpower Military Post

Small-Scale Skirmishes All Over S Persia

Teheran, Sept. 30.—The garrison at Band Amir, near Shiraz has been overpowered by the Quashquai tribesmen, it was announced here to-day. The military post of Band Amir controls several lines of communication and access to wells and the dam in the Shiraz district.

There was no direct news from Pushire, the Persian Gulf port, which the Persian air force was reported yesterday to have been ordered to bomb in order to dislodge the tribesmen who had gained a footing in parts of the town.

To-day's reports in the Teheran press spoke of small scale skirmishes all over southern Persia but according to the majority of newspapers, Government forces have gained "complete control of the situation."

The four-member mission sent by the Prime Minister, Ghavam es Sultaneh, to the Nasir Quashqual tribesman's leader at Shiraz bore a 24-hour ultimatum from the Tricemen to the Government when it returned to Teheran yesterday, informed quarters stated to-day.

Nasir Quashqual told the mission that if the Government did not grant his demands within 24 hours, he would take action.

The Premier cabled Nasir Quashqual to take no action until negotiations could be resumed, informed quarters added.

The mission was to-day expected to return to Shiraz to resume talks with Nasir. Government circles expressed confidence that a satisfactory final settlement would be reached.—Reuter.

Stepinac Pleads Not Guilty

Archbishop of Zagreb On Collaboration Charge

Zagreb, Sept. 30 (UP).—Archbishop Sloysius Stepinac of Zagreb pleaded innocence today when he went on trial for alleged Nazi collaboration and crimes against the Yugo-Slav Government.

The 51-page indictment charged the leader of Croatian Catholics with forcing the people to join the Catholic Church and aid the Fascist Utashi movement.

The prosecutor charged that Stepinac carried out forced conversions designed to "strengthen Papal interests in the Balkans and to secure the penetration of Italian imperialism."

During his three-hour questioning on the stand, Stepinac said "I do not consider I have ever betrayed the country." The Archbishop repeatedly replied "I refuse to answer" or "I have nothing to say" when questioned concerning the political activities of the Church.

The court named two attorneys to defend Stepinac, who refused to choose his own defence counsel.

Meanwhile, the semi-official Vatican organ Osservatore Romano in a front-page editorial to-day said that the Zagreb trial against Stepinac is already over before it has even begun and accused the Tito Government of having substituted political power for justice.

Chicago Protest

Washington, Sept. 30 (UP).—Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, to-day called on the U.S. Government to voice its protest and use its influence on behalf of Catholic Archbishop Stepinac.

In a statement in Chicago, the Archbishop of Chicago said: "To its sordid record of injustice, tyranny and despotism, the Tito regime has now added another chapter which shocks and horrifies the civilised world."

He said he was convinced that Tito's action was designed "to destroy the Catholic Church—the only remaining voice that can oppose Tito's reign of terror."

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF DANUBE APPROVED

NAVIGATION TO BE FREE AND OPEN TO ALL STATES

Paris, Sept. 30.—The problem of internationalisation of the Danube came before the Peace Conference to-day when the Balkan Economic Commission heard the United States delegate, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, introduce the joint Anglo-American proposal for governing Danube navigation.

Mr Vandenberg, making his maiden speech, urged the inclusion in the peace treaties of a pledge by Balkan ex-enemy States to establish international navigation on the Danube, also the calling of a conference of all Danubian States, plus the Big Four, within six months for the purpose of establishing a permanent international regime for the Danube.

The American delegate was immediately challenged by the Soviet delegate, M. Fedol Gusev, who said: "The United States and Britain like to let States who have no interest in the Danube regulate its navigation.

"Have the United States always followed this principle? There is one American river—the St Lawrence. Do non-riparian States participate in the regulation of its navigation?. Why the two criteria—one for the St Lawrence and one for the Danube?"

M. Gusev insisted that Danube navigation should be settled only by those States directly interested in it.

Mr Vandenberg, admitting that the United States has no direct commercial interest on the Danube, said: "But we have an emphatic interest in international peace and a special temporary interest in the Danube issue because it is an important—and not a stagnant—artery of commerce in the American zones of occupation in Germany and Austria."

Recalling that international regulation of the Danube had prevailed since 1850, Mr Vandenberg said it seemed to the American delegation a great mistake for the conference to turn its back on all this history and experience, adding "Worse, our silence would be actual retreat—abandonment of freedoms long established before we fought World War II for greater freedoms. It seems to us the world is entitled to know its peacemakers at least are holding their own—and not slipping back into the darker ages."

Mr Vandenberg was supported by Britain, France and Belgium while the Russian view was supported by Yugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

French Compromise

Mr Vandenberg eventually agreed to support a French compromise urging international control of the Danube and that navigation there should be free and open on terms of equality to national vessels and goods of all States. Put to the vote, French compromise was carried by eight votes to five, India abstaining.

Despite Russian opposition it was also decided that a Danube conference of riparian and non-riparian States shall be held within six months of the signing of the Rumanian peace treaty.

At the Military Committee, whose work is nearly over, Czecho-Slovakia withdrew its amendment to reduce the size of the Hungarian army to 40,000 instead of 65,000 allowed under the draft peace treaty.

Britain and the United States supported the Czech amendments for demilitarisation of the Hungarian side of the Czech-Hungarian frontier, but Russia opposed it.

Gen Nikolai Slavin, for the Soviet Union, appealed to Czecho-Slovakia not to increase the breach between the Big Powers by maintaining this amendment. After hearing the Russian statement, the Czech representative withdrew his amendment.

Finnish Treaty

The Committee disposed of the whole of the military clauses of the Finnish Treaty in a quarter of an hour, and also heard the Finnish and Hungarian delegates.

When the Finnish military clauses were dealt with, Capt R. G. Mackay, for Britain, reserved the right to introduce a later amendment for a new clause dealing with minesweeping.

Apart from this there was no discussion of the Finnish Treaty, which allows Finland an army of 34,400, a navy of 10,000 tons with a personnel strength of 4,500, and an air force of 60 planes, without bombers.

The Military Committee now has to deal with amendments, which may be filed by member delegations after hearing the views of former

(Continued on Page 4)

U.S. Navy Reduces Number Of Bases In Pacific

Washington, Sept. 30 (UP).—President Truman to-day received a comprehensive report on American naval operations in the Pacific, with special attention to the administration of United States island bases. The President conferred with the Secretary of the Navy, Mr James Forrestal, Admiral John Towers, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, and Rear-Admiral Charles Pownall, commanding officer of the Marianas.

Mr Forrestal said Admiral Towers reported on the general situation in the Pacific and Admiral Pownall reported in detail on the administration of Guam, Saipan, Tinian and other islands under his command. Asked whether the question of disposition of American bases in the Pacific arose, Mr Forrestal said, "No, that is outside our level."

Admiral Towers told the press that the Navy, because of the budget cut, had reduced a number of post-war bases which it had planned to retain in the Pacific. He declined to list the bases, explaining that decisions regarding their selection were being carried out on governmental level. But he did say that the Navy's principal efforts in the near future would be devoted to the development of the naval base at Guam. He said the Navy's main operating base would remain at Pearl Harbour, with a small base kept at Kwajalein together with several fleet anchorages such as Truk and Palau. He placed Okinawa and Manus in the category of being discussed at higher levels.

Admiral Towers side-stepped questions regarding the division of authority in the Pacific between the Navy and Gen MacArthur, stating he had heard no reports regarding disagreement or the possibility that Gen MacArthur wanted additional

(Continued on Page 4)

STOP PRESS

NIIMORI VERDICT THIS AFTERNOON

After the Defence Counsel and the Prosecuting Officer had delivered their respective closing addresses in the trial of Niimori Genichiro this morning, the Court was adjourned for consideration of its findings. The President (Lt-Col Stewart) announced that it was unlikely that the findings would be reached before 4 p.m. to-day.

Niimori, civilian interpreter attached to the Japanese Army, is charged on eight counts of committing atrocities on POWs.

This morning's session was entirely occupied by the delivery of the two closing addresses. The Defence speech, read by Lt Benyon, took 61 minutes, and the Prosecuting address occupied an hour and 23 minutes.

The Court comprises Lt-Col J. C. Stewart, Maj M. I. Ormsby, and Capt B. N. Kaul. Maj-G. B. Puddicombe is prosecuting, and Niimori is being defended by Takahashi Mikio and Nibun Yurito, with Lt J. Benyon as adviser.

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A Mervyn LeRoy Production. Screen Play by S. N. Behrman, Hans Rameau and George Froeschel. Based on the Play "Waterloo Bridge" by Robert E. Sherwood. Directed by MERVYN LeROY. Produced by SIDNEY FRANKLIN

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WALTER WANGER presents "SALOME, Where She Danced" in TECHNICOLOR

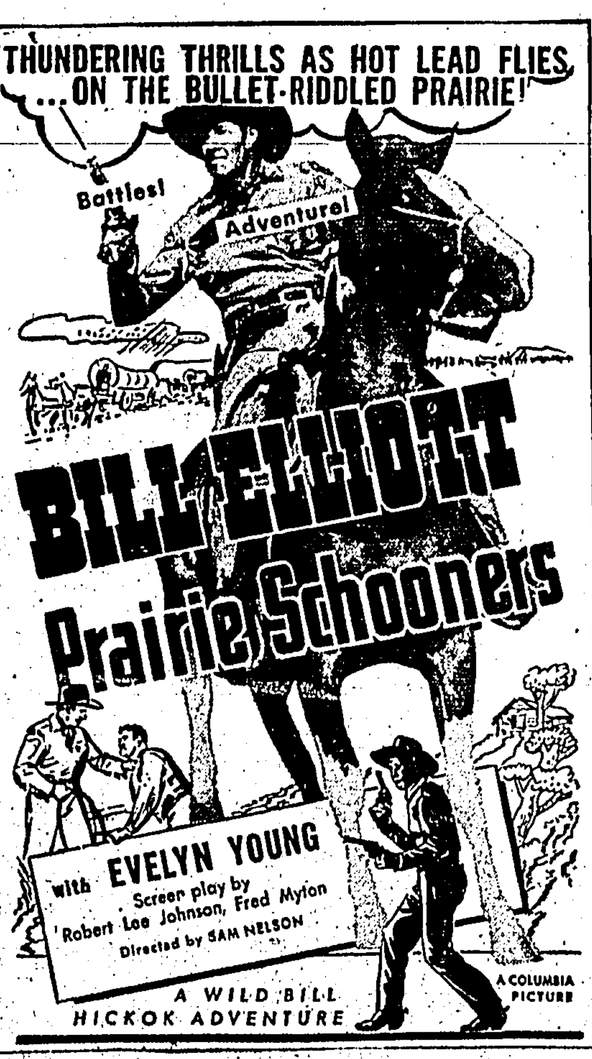


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CENTRAL THEATRE

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THUNDERING THRILLS AS HOT LEAD FLIES ...ON THE BULLET-RIDDLED PRAIRIE!



BILL ELLIOTT in Prairie Schooners

with EVELYN YOUNG

Screen play by Robert Lee Johnson, Fred Myton

Directed by SAM NELSON

A WILD BILL HICKOK ADVENTURE

A COLUMBIA PICTURE

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IT'S THE YEAR'S CHAMPION TECHNICOLOR MUSICAL

"BROADWAY RHYTHM"

STARRING: George MURPHY, Ginny SIMMS, Charles WINNINGER

NEXT CHANGE: "SCARLET CLAW"

20th Anniversary Of Talking Pictures

Warner Bros Gamble On Public Acceptance Of Talkies

Two decades ago Warner Brothers brought the magic of sound to the screens of the world.

To-day this industry of the Motion Picture commemorates the founding of the new era of entertainment.

August 6, 1926 the art was re-born, supreme in drama.

A little over 20 years ago the motion picture industry reached what was then considered the zenith, the pinnacle of its development in a rush of silent film epics calculated to needle public interest and enthusiasm, which was unaccountably beginning to wane. All of the latest techniques were used in shooting the pictures to inject more reality, more movement, and more colour to appease the caption-jaded eyes of the movie-going public, but the technical skills of the film makers were apparently not the answer. It had become disturbingly evident that something new was needed. Revitalisation of the industry had become a necessity, and once this was realised it spelled the doom of the silent picture.

There could only be one answer, one final step forward, and this step was taken in 1926 by the Warner Brothers who gambled their entire fortune on the public acceptance of movies which talked. All New York was electrified by the astonishing August 6 opening of Warners' "Don Juan" the first motion picture in which sound was utilised. "Don Juan" had a musical score, recorded on Vitaphone by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, and synchronised with the action of the picture by the forerunners of the present day sound engineers.

The "Jazz Singer"

"Don Juan" was followed by the "Jazz Singer" which featured the first spoken words recorded on disc, and synchronised with the actual lip movements of Al Jolson, who adlibbed "Come on Ma, listen to this." The public was delighted with that line, and with the musical sequences recorded on Vitaphone by Jolson. "The Lights of New York" the first all-talking picture followed closely on the heels of the "Jazz Singer" and it was acclaimed by the critics and public alike as the final step in the revolutionary development of the talking picture.

Sound pioneered by Warner Brothers, caught on with such rapidity that in 1928 over 200 theatres were wired for talking pictures, and the entire nation was clamouring for a glimpse of what was called one of the marvels of the modern age.

For this "20th Anniversary of Talking Pictures" there is a Warner Brothers' Picture shining on a record number of American screens. And on countless screens the world over. This is indeed an industry-wide tribute.

To commemorate this wonderful achievement here, Warner Brothers' Branch Office in Hongkong will be releasing an "Anniversary" batch of films.



Barbara Stanwyck and Dennis Morgan in Warner Bros "Indiscretion."

In addition to the latest features, "Okey For Sound" is a dramatic pictorial history of the talking picture from its crude beginning in Edison's laboratory to the technical perfection of the present day. Released by Warner Brothers in conjunction with the world-wide celebration of the 20th Anniversary of Talking Pictures, the highly absorbing two-reeler effectively depicts the tremendous strides made by the motion picture industry in the 20 memorable years since the advent of sound.



Dennis Morgan and Irene Manning in Warner Bros technicolour version of "Desert Song."

RENT CONTROL IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Sept. 30.—SCAP's Price Control and Ration Division announced to-day that all rentals on Japanese houses and land will be frozen at to-day's existing level, according to a new control ordinance promulgated by the Japanese authorities. The new ordinance is intended to prevent abuses in subletting and renting of portions of buildings.—Central News.

AMERICAN TASK FORCE 77

Tokyo, Sept. 29.—The United States Task Force 77 under Rear-Admiral Frederick MacMohan, comprising the aircraft-carriers Princeton and Tarawa, two cruisers and nine destroyers, has arrived at Yokosuka for a eight-day visit. This Task Force plans to visit Shanghai and Tsingtao and will return to Guam on November 8.—Reuter.

PROMISES NOT KEPT

German Party Chief's Attack On Occupation Policies

RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH

Hamburg, Sept. 29.—Dr Kurt Schumacher, President of the German Social Democratic Party, said in Brunswick to-day that "there are departments of the Military Government from whose conduct one would not always gather that there is a Labour Government in London", the British news service in Germany reports.

Dr Schumacher was referring to the right of free speech when addressing a mass demonstration.

"It should not be overlooked," he said, "that real democracy does not exist in any of the four occupation zones because the authority lies in fact with the military governments.

"The time has come to keep promises. A promise has been given to the German people that it should not be enslaved. But the democratic cells are of no avail unless in some small matters a purely German responsible authority can take effect. The time has come to give the German people the opportunity to show what it can do. Only a Germany which knows neither Eastern nor Western orientation, but only an all-European orientation has any sense and only such a Germany is worth living for."—Reuter.

CHINESE TEXTILE TRADE

Shanghai, Sept. 29.—The China Textile Industry Administration Committee yesterday discussed plans for strengthening China's textile industry and to curb the rising costs of production. The meeting was called by Mr Wang Yun-wu, Minister for Economic Affairs. The plans are to be submitted to the leading textile factories for study and comment and counter-proposals after which the Administration will formulate the final scheme.—Central News.

U.S. SURPLUS GOODS

May be Sold to Germans In American Zone

Washington Sept. 29.—A proposal to sell millions of dollars worth of surplus United States equipment to the Germans in the American zone of Germany has been under consideration by the United States Government for some time, but no details have been settled, Reuter learned authoritatively here to-day.

It is understood goods with a potential war use would be excluded but the surplus would include such items as road-building machinery, vehicles and tools. No plan for payment has been devised.

Unconfirmed reports estimate there is about £250,000,000 worth of United States surplus equipment in Germany, but some of this, it was said, will be purchased by neighbouring countries under credits extended to them by the United States.—Reuter.

MANILA-CANTON HITCH

Further negotiations between the Chinese and the United States authorities was the reason given by CNAC at Canton for the cancellation of the Pan-American World Airways survey flight to Canton on September 21. The Lightfoot Clipper, a luxurious Douglas airliner, was poised at Manila that Saturday morning to perform the trip which at the last minute was cancelled. The Clipper returned to San Francisco on a regular schedule.

Tokyo, Sept. 30 (UP).—The Japanese Government to-day formally abolished the war investigation committee against which the Soviet delegate to the Allied Commission for Japan protested.

The committee was originally formed by the Shidehara Cabinet for the investigation of war causes and the reasons for Japan's defeat for the purpose to "preclude another war."

Frank Buck To Shoot Colour Film Of Jungle

Expedition in South Asia At Year's End

New York, Sept. 29 (UP).—Equipped with movie cameras and seven years of stored up energy, Frank Buck will return to familiar hunting grounds in south Asia at the end of the year to replenish the sadly depleted stock of wild animals in American zoos and circuses and to make the first jungle technicolour motion picture on record.

A trip to his Singapore headquarters was originally planned for the end of this month but because of technical difficulties in securing the technicolour film by the film company for whom he is shooting, it was postponed until December, possibly January.

He plans to fly to Amsterdam and thence by the Dutch KLM line to Rome, Cairo, Basra, Karachi, Calcutta and Singapore, the entire trip taking seven and a half days in comparison with 32 days in his previous fifty odd trips which he had taken to south Asia since 1912.

Despite warnings from friends, including the Sultan of Johore who is at present in London, that Malaya is in a state of extreme unrest with banditry, murders and black marketeering rampant, Buck said he was restless and could not wait any longer.

Among others, Buck is hunting for the Ringling Brothers, the St Louis Zoo and the Bronx Zoo. The Ringling Brothers want at least 10 elephants. The others are in dire need of leopards, tigers, pythons (nothing less than 20 feet), rare antelopes of all kinds and monkeys.

The hunting will take Buck and his native helpers through north Malaya, Burma, India and Ceylon and, possibly, the Himalayas and the Dutch East Indies. Buck said he expects to collect the animals, shoot the picture and be back in the United States by mid-April, 1947.

AMERICAN MARINES

Presence Part of China's Foreign Policy

COMMENT BY DR WANG

Tientsin, Sept. 29.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the United States Marines' arrival in China to-day, US Marines Commander, Maj-Gen Samuel L. Howard, issued a statement addressed to the Chinese people in North China, explaining the reason for the stationing of Marines in China.

He declared that although a small group of the Chinese nation thought otherwise, he personally was confident that the existing close friendship between China and America would continue since the greater number of Chinese people appreciate the fact that America was most concerned over the welfare of China and her people.—Central News.

Part of Policy

Shanghai, Sept. 29.—Speaking on the occasion of the first anniversary of the arrival in China of US Marines, Dr C. T. Wang, former Ambassador to America, said that the presence of the Marines in China was part of China's foreign policy and that the people should support this policy.

Dr. Wang said none should harbour any anxiety over the presence of the Marines on Chinese soil. The Marines were here with the full consent of the Chinese Government to assist in the disarming of Japanese servicemen and in the repatriation of Japanese POWs. As soon as their task in China was completed, the Chinese Government would request their withdrawal.—Central News.

DEPARTURES IN 1946 FROM AUSTRALIA EXCEED ARRIVALS BY HALF

Largely because of the sailing of brides of United States and British servicemen, the number of permanent departures from Aus'ralia have exceeded arrivals in the past 18 months.

In 1945 permanent arrivals numbered 7,512 and departures 10,785. This year the drift has continued with 7,836 arriving, compared with 14,757 departing.—Reuter.

EDINBURGH AS RIVAL TO SALZBURG

Edinburgh hopes to rival pre-war Salzburg with a three weeks' international festival of Music and Drama next year.

Arrangements are being made for all inclusive tours from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and other European countries, bookable through the main travel agencies for the festival which will be held between August 24 and September 14.

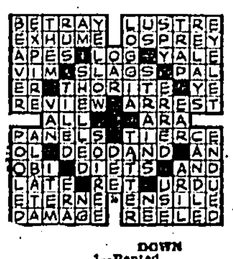
The committee plans to accommodate 30,000 visitors during those three weeks. Artists are expected to include many of the best European names.—Reuter.

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

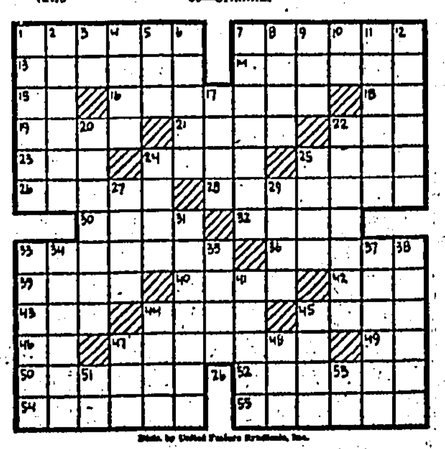
1—Came ashore
7—Order of mites
13—Everything
14—Easy
15—In direction of
16—Mischievous
18—Line (abbr.)
19—Thin board
21—Kind of earth
22—Barbarian
23—Conger
24—Quantity of paper
25—Top of Capitol
26—Male duck
28—Arrived
30—Mathematical ratio
32—Blight depression
33—To mimic
35—Appears
39—Inherited land held by freemen
40—War ace
42—Took a seat
43—It follows sunburn
44—Age (var.)
45—Mix up
46—Gold (symb.)
47—Close
49—Child's word for father
50—English songbird
52—Was afraid of
54—Steadies
55—Criminal

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



DOWN

1—Rented
2—Elk horn
3—Night (abbr.)
4—Force
5—Period of time
6—Low card
7—Mortified
8—What New York is
9—Girl's name
10—Regius professor (abbr.)
11—Light
12—Holed up
17—Happy
20—Man from Nome
22—Most torrid
24—City in Nevada
25—What Hamlet was
27—German canal
29—Early English queen
31—Results
33—Sums up
34—Kind of dance
35—Dunce
37—Girl
38—Famed violins
41—It makes you sneeze
44—Expert server
45—Water animal
47—A number
48—River in England
51—Note well (abbr.)
53—Artificial language



Distr. by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

Leading the "unbid suit" it not always a good idea. Observe today's deal:

North, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.
Match-point duplicate.

NORTH
♠ A 8
♥ Q J 4 2
♦ A K 10 9 5
♣ Q 7

WEST
♠ J 10 7 6
♥ 10 7 5
♦ Q 7
♣ K J 6 5

EAST
♠ 4 3 2
♥ A K 9 6
♦ 8 4 3 2
♣ 8 4

SOUTH
♠ K Q 9 6
♥ 8 3
♦ J 6
♣ A 10 9 3 2

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 diam.	Pass	2 clubs	Pass
2 hearts	Pass	4 N. T.	Pass
5 N. T.	Pass	7 hearts	Pass

West, an expert, did not select his opening lead on the superficial basis of opening the unbid suit. The precise order of bids made by the opponents had conveyed a sharply etched picture. South's prompt two no trump followed North's two hearts just as though South had said: "Aha! Now that you mention hearts, everything is under control." North's raise in no trump also suggested that he did not fear the unbid spade suit.

On this (sound) interpretation, West shied away from spades in favor of leading through the secondarily-bid heart suit. He led the heart five. Declarer could have countered by refusing to put up a heart honour from dummy, but he did not recognise the danger and made the persuasive play of the heart jack. East won with the king and returned a club. Declarer realised that to duck might mean defeat, but, on the other hand, he could not see nine tricks by putting up the ace. He did not know that the diamond suit could be brought home solidly, hence felt that he would have to depend on several club tricks. Thus, his decision to let East's club lead ride cannot be severely criticised, but it was fatal. West won with the club king and promptly laid down the heart ten. Now declarer was helpless. It did not make any difference what card he played from dummy. As it happened, he chose to cover with the heart queen. East won with the ace and cashed the nine and six.

This particular East-West team was the only one in the entire field of ten tables to defeat the three no-trump contract.

NANCY Fate Is Against Them — By Ernie Bushmiller



FLASHES FROM BRITAIN

Eight out of 10 new tenants of houses on Reading's municipal housing estates are ex-Servicemen. Believing that the ex-Servicemen should come first, the town is doing all in its power to obtain accommodation for them.

The position has been investigated in other towns comparable in size with Reading—the population is about 110,000—and the highest percentages that could be found of ex-Servicemen being rehoused was 65 per cent. So with 82.32 per cent. of the tenancies going to former soldiers, sailors and airmen, Reading thinks it has created a record.

* * *

The town of Bedford is to have full civil airport facilities at Twin Woods and in course of time is likely to become the centre of the research side of the aircraft industry in this country, a sum of some £20,000,000 having been mentioned as being the cost of this gigantic scheme to place Britain in the forefront of technical development in aircraft.

It is not often that an athlete who has only taken up running for a few weeks should find himself County champion in th 100 yards and 220 yards after his first competitive outing, but this actually happened at Goldington Road when the County championships were run off. This new star is H. J. Burraway.

* * *

When a Cardiff milk vendor was summoned for selling milk adulterated with 48 per cent. added water his only comment was "I want to know how the water got into the milk." "This is a really scandalous case" the Cardiff stipendiary magistrate, Mr Godfrey Parsons, said and added "Your milk was nearly half water. The maximum penalty is £20 but if it were more I should have fined you more."

* * *

Merseyside seems to be recovering, slowly but surely, from its war wounds and here and there new buildings are replacing their blitzed predecessors. Work has started on a big block of tenements, and dotted throughout the area are the foundations, and in some cases the completed buildings of the City's permanent housing drive—probably the most pressing of all the local problems.

* * *

Park Barn Estate, Guildford, which twelve months ago was pasture land, has now a self-contained community of its own. The 100 pre-fabricated houses which have been going up there during the month at the rate of five or six a day are completed. The houses are brought from Bristol in four sections on big trailers. The sections are then lowered on to steel tracks and pinned together with steel pins, water and electricity services are connected, and people are ready to move into them almost the same day.

University College For Malaya?

FIRST STEP TO FOUNDING OF A 'VARSITY

The suggestion that a University College should be created in Malaya as the first step towards the establishment of a University of Malaya has been viewed favourably by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr George Hall.

Announcing this, educational authorities in Singapore reported also the arrival of Dr T. Priestley, Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University who is to examine plans for higher education in Malaya, and to advise the Governor-General and the Governments of the Malayan Union and Singapore.

Dr Priestley's mission arises out of the Asquith Commission's report, and its recommendation that each area of the Colonial Empire should have its own University as "an inescapable corollary of any policy which aims at the achievement of colonial self-government."

Existing institutions of higher education in Malaya and Singapore include Raffles College, the College of Medicine, the Technical College at Kuala Lumpur, the Schools of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Malay Women Teachers' Training College. —Reuter.

JAP OIL REFINERIES

Tokyo, Sept. 30.—SCAP to-day ordered all oil refineries outside the oilfield areas to cease operation by November 30 as a means of closing down all refineries processing imported crude oil and restricting refinery capacity to oil produced only in Japan.

SCAP's Industry and Reparations Division Chief explained that the order will stop the practice of shipping crude oil from one part of Japan to another in order to keep the refineries operating and will also concentrate the refining capacity to the portion of the industry most likely to remain in Japan after the industrial disarmament and reparations removals in Japan.—Central News.

England—Hongkong By Direct Air Route

BEHIND the British Overseas Airways Corporation's inauguration of the "Dragon" service to the Far East lies a story of planning, initial success, interruption, and final achievement. Captain W. Armstrong, a veteran pilot of the BOAC, had much to do with the planning, and here relates how, in 1935, he surveyed the Far Eastern section of the route—from Penang to Hongkong via Indo-China and Hainan—flying a de Havilland 86.

His efforts, backed by the organisation of the BOAC, have brought into being the first direct air link between Britain and Hongkong.

In 1931, while I was stationed in Cairo with Imperial Airways, my chief, Woods Humphrey, asked me what routes I thought would be worth while considering for development in the future.

We had just got our first Empire routes under way, and were then operating as far east as Delhi. This was done by crossing central Europe in various ways and by various routes, partly by air and partly by rail as far as Italy—at that time we were actually sending the service by rail through Italy to Brindisi, then flying the Mediterranean in Short Brothers flying-boats.

These aircraft, which were very robust as aircraft, having also excellent seaworthiness, used Alexandria as their terminus. From there, the passengers had to make the journey to Cairo by rail, and to begin their long flight to India by land plane from the RAF aerodrome at Heliopolis, some four miles from Cairo. It took four days for the flight from Delhi to Heliopolis, and about another three from home.

Link To Hongkong

We can feel amused at this speed now, but we were looking into the future, both as to new routes and extensions on existing ones, as well as to faster speeds. We were planning then, in fact, to extend to Australia. When, therefore, Woods Humphrey asked me my views, I said that at any rate we must run a link up to Hongkong, and eventually to Shanghai and Tokyo from the main Australian Empire route. So when, some four years later, in the autumn of 1935, I was asked if I would take on the survey of a proposed route between Penang and Hongkong, I was very thrilled.

The route proposed was via Indo-China and Hainan, and the aircraft a de Havilland 86. This was a small four-engined plane with seating accommodation for only eight passengers. I had flown this aircraft quite a bit in Europe, and liked it for its stability and great reliability, qualities much needed on the flights I was to make over unexplored jungle and little-traversed sea.

Fairly Easy Schedule

We were an exceptionally large crew for this small aircraft, consisting of Richardson, my first officer, a radio officer, and a young de Havilland trained engineer. But then we were to be self-contained. Being on survey is very much of a pioneering affair; you are not wet-nursed; you have to find out what things are like by experience. We should have to learn all there was to know about refuelling, the radio facilities, what the radio-navigational aids were like, the weather-forecasting organisation, and the aerodromes.

We left Croydon in high spirits to a fairly easy schedule, and we were to make a first official call at Saigon where we actually had our appointment. We were expected to show the flag there, and it was important to start off right with the French, whose fascinating colony we were to use for the next few years. Our route was to follow the established Empire route to Rangoon, and then we were to fly direct to Saigon.

I am afraid we were a little complacent, for one incident stands out in my memory. Flying over India while south of Delhi, over country not particularly well mapped, I handed over to Richardson while I studied the map to fix our position. I had just verified that we were right on track, and calculated that in twenty minutes we should be a few miles north of Jhansi, when Richardson suddenly stiffened.

I sensed something I could not put a name to, looked up, and there in front of us, only a second in time away, was what looked like the biggest bird I had ever seen. There was little time to think, but I saw in a flash that whether I tried to pull over or dive below I had not the slightest chance of missing, and I knew that we were in for something unpleasant. A fifty-pound bird can do considerable damage if you hit it at 140 miles an hour. I grabbed the controls, shut off all four engines, and pushed the nose down.

Jarred In Seats

Over the top went the bird—but only just; and we all ducked. Then followed a thud which jarred us all in our seats. I held the controls for a moment, then gingerly felt them. They responded, so I looked back to see what the tail really looked like. The bit I could see looked all right, except that it had movement—which, of course, it should not have had.

So I came down low, just clear of the ground. I thought we would hurt ourselves less by flying at this low altitude if something big broke away. I kept the inboard engines throttled right back to relieve the strain on the tail, and flew on the outboard ones to Jhansi. The tail was badly damaged, all the bracings having been carried away on one side. We got the spares we wanted from Karachi and repaired the job ourselves, the whole delay only costing us two days. Then off we went again and arrived in Saigon with ten minutes to spare for our appointment.

The French gave us a very warm welcome and, two days later, arranged a formal reception at which most of the French colony were present. We were to meet many of these Colonists more intimately, and we learned to like them for their charm and courtesy—and for themselves.

Saigon is a lovely town, and the Indo-Chinese are most attractive. They wear wooden-soled sandals which, because they do not fit tightly, strike the pavement before the foot and give out a clear pleasant note. Usually it seemed that one sole was two tones in pitch away from the other and a faint tapping, gradually becoming more definite, until, passing under my window, it sounded like a xylophone.

Saigon Aerodrome

We had to use the main aerodrome at Saigon, but even by pre-war standards it was very poor; the runway was of a local earth called 'laterite' which, when damp and rolled, becomes quite hard for a time, like an excellent cricket pitch. But it would not do for the aircraft of to-day; they would go right through into the soft earth beneath: the runways needed for the large modern air-liner must be built to take highly concentrated loads.

Besides Saigon, we had the choice of two other aerodromes in the north-east, the jumping-off point for Hongkong. One was at Tourane on the coast. This was a most treacherous ground, alternatively boggy and firm, and it was always problematical whether or not we were going to get off. The other, which I decided to use later, at Hue, only a few miles away, was a much bigger and firmer piece of ground, until one day we found it was under about six inches of water. I had to try out some new techniques for getting the aircraft off the ground at both places.

Our survey proper began at Penang, so after four days at Saigon we flew there. Penang is an island about fifteen miles long, just off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. Much of its jungled hills is still unexplored. At the southern end, the Government had built a really magnificent aerodrome, modern in design and structure, with one particularly fine concrete runway—too small, however, for modern aircraft.

The First Flight

The great day arrived when we should make our first flight of the survey proper. We rather felt that we were cheating as we set off once more for Saigon and crossed over to Khota Baru—a name which was to become ominously familiar in the war—before we struck out from the wide Gulf of Siam for the southern tip of Indo-China, Point Camo. The flight was quite uneventful and we made the first stage a one-day flight.

Next day we decided to fly direct to Tourane, climbing up over the high mountains and gliding down to our aerodrome. Again, it was quite uneventful, for, once over the mountains, there was Tourane at our feet. This we made in a day's flight as well.

The aerodrome at Hongkong goes by the attractive name of Kai Tak. It is not really in Hongkong at all, but on the mainland to the north. It lies snugly up against a steep cliff-face and, in consequence, except for small aircraft, is quite unsuitable, certainly for the big aircraft of to-day. To get the aircraft off the ground with a run towards the cliff-face necessitated a turn away as soon as we were airborne; this would not do for a big air-liner.

In fact, until there are suitable aerodromes built, the modern landplane will not be able to operate out there at all. Which is why our choice naturally falls to the flying-boat—for the present at any rate; there are very good stretches of water available for them.

Over Gulf Of Siam

Well, we had made our first survey. But there is one particular experience that I would like to tell you about which occurred on our next flight. We were out over the Gulf of Siam in the darkness when we met the dawn: first, the suspicion of lightness in the sky and, while you are wondering whether you are mistaken, there is colour there, first the pearly grey, then the loveliest of pastel greens. The distant wisps of cloud are touched with red until the whole of the eastern sky is a blaze of gorgeous oranges and reds. You see further and further with the increasing light; the light concentrates intensely to a point; then the blazing sun shows itself over the horizon.

Can I say the sun rises from the sea—away out of the distant China Seas? I cannot: for the illusion of distance is great from up here where, very much alone, we experience this splendour. No, to me the distance into which I look has increased by giant strides and I see the sun rising out of an eternity of distance. Something grips me; what a privilege to see this thing—a demonstration of nature to be seen and wondered at, and to think about.

We came again to Saigon in the early morning. But the good weather was no more. We were warned that heavy cloud was upon the whole of the coast, and that all the eastern mountain range was in cloud, too. So we flew low up the coast and were soon in the heavy, tropical rain and low cloud—cloud down to a few feet from the water.

In Terms Of Metres

So intense was the rain that we heard it hammering on the wings above the noise of the engines. The continued intensity of it all surprised us; we wondered how much water the engines might be taking in, but they never faltered. It was on this day that we learned that on this coastline they talked of rainfall in terms of so many metres a year, and a metre is about forty inches.

But we were to learn many things on these flights; one thing, that by flying high it was possible to get out of the worst of the weather and avoid nearly all the rain. Another vital thing was that by flying high in one direction and lower in the other it was possible to have following winds both ways; this confirmed the theories of the meteorologists in Hongkong.

Well, that was how I helped to get this first Penang-Hongkong service going in 1935; a regular service which continued unbroken until the Japanese cut our communications in 1942.

Now we are starting again; the first flight of a new service. But with what improvements! I hope that my first dream will come true soon—to see this service extend to Shanghai and to Tokyo as soon as conditions permit.

Ancient Cities Of India

Same Organisation As In Mesopotamia

The ancient cities of Harappa and Mohenjadaro in the Indus Valley of northern India, dating back to 4,000 or 5,000 BC, were organised on the same rigid system as the contemporary cities of Ur and Lagash in Mesopotamia with their dominant priesthood and priest-kings, the recent discovery of a skeleton in a reed shroud found at Harappa has disclosed, says United Press.

Archaeologists said this discovery, accompanied by the fact that the principal mound at Harappa constituted a high citadel on the same lines as those of Mesopotamia, may effectively challenge the traditional interpretation of the Indus Valley civilisation, which has so long insisted on drawing a contrast between the rigid and centralised administration of Mesopotamia and Egypt and the milder and perhaps more democratic system of the Indus Valley civilisation.

Dr Mortimer Wheeler, Director General of the Central Advisory Board on Archaeology, said in his report to the Board that excavations at Harappa had disclosed a burial, the first of its kind to be found in India, in which the skeleton had been placed in a reed shroud within a wooden coffin surrounded by an extensive group of pottery. Harappa's principal mound, discovered to have been a high citadel with a mud brick defence 40 feet wide and 40 feet high, faced externally by a wall of burned brick, along with the shrouded skeleton, are said to constitute final convincing proof of the connection between the two civilisations, signifying influence in one direction or the other.

Earlier expeditions to Harappa and Mohenjadaro by Sir John Marshall and others disclosed an ancient Indian civilisation which in about 3,000 BC had already reached a considerable degree of refinement. Trade connections between the Indus Valley and Sumeria in Mesopotamia and cultural affinities were documented in works of art discovered by these archaeologists.

Outstanding among discoveries at Harappa were animal engravings on seals and little statuettes in terrecotta, stone or bronze, among them a bronze girl in a dancing pose anticipating later qualities of Indian plastic art.

The chief occupation of the peoples of Harappa and Mohenjadaro was trading, archaeologists stated. Their buildings were plain, functional and without great artistic merit, consisting mainly of houses, store houses, baths and wells, and no certain traces of temples or palaces have been found.

However, archaeologists also said the cities' drainage system were perfect.

AUSTRALIA DOES NOT WANT JAP GOODS

"Of all enemy countries, Japan should be the last to be allowed to trade with Australia," it was stated at a meeting of the New South Wales Wholesale Distributors of Crockery and Glassware.

A resolution that this policy should be adopted was passed, adding: "The British pottery industry is entitled to protection against unfair competition from any enemy country descending to flagrant copying of design or decoration or which may offer its merchandise on a dumping basis. It is suggested that such practices be controlled by regulation, prohibiting entry into the Commonwealth."—Reuter.

ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



COMMENCING THURSDAY "HOLIDAY INN" Bing CROSBY * Fred ASTAIRE

ORIENTAL

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30—5.15—7.30—9.30 p.m.
AN EXCITING PICTURE OF NAZI FAMILIES!
TIM HOLT—BONITA GRANVILLE—KENT SMITH
in An Educational Story of "Death"!

"HITLER'S CHILDREN"

— COMMENCING TO-MORROW —



with JOHN HARVEY * JOE E. BROWN * MARTHA RAYE & HUNDREDS OF BEAUTIES

SHOWING TO-DAY QUEEN'S At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

THE MIGHTIEST PANORAMA OF SPECTACLE AND THRILLS EVER FILMED!

"THE JUNGLE BOOK"

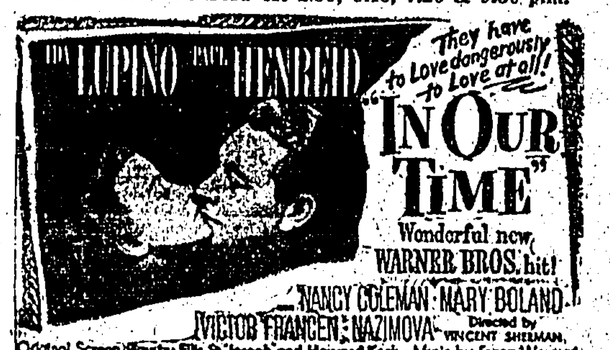
In Technicolor
Starring SABU—Released thru' United Artists

— NEXT CHANGE —



LEE THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.



— ADDED ATTRACTION —

"OKAY FOR SOUND"

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF TALKING PICTURES
Warners

SHOWING TO-DAY MAJESTIC At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

THE BIGGEST SPECTACLE OF THE DECADE!

Alexander KORDA *presents*

"THE JUNGLE BOOK"

In TECHNICOLOR

Starring SABU—Released thru' United Artists

NEXT CHANGE—"GYPSY WILDCAT"

SIDE GLANCES — By Galbraith



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"Mother Hubbard must have been a dumb cluck! Why didn't she buy the butcher a bottle of Scotch for his birthday?"

SHIPPING NEWS

Destroyers: Hogue, South Wall Tidal Basin; Penn, on Hogue.
Escort Vessels: Alacrity, North Wall.
Chinese LSM: Mei Chen, Laichikok.
Ships run by or for Sea Transport Office: Pingwo, Cosmopolitan Dock.
CTU 70.2.5: McCaffery (D.D. 860) A4, Neche (A57) US Anchorage; Marias (A5); Floyds Bay, Duxbury Bay, Kowloon Bay.
Hospital Ship: Taiwa, Kowloon Wharf.
Commercial Oiler: Vacport, M1.
Ships Administered by Commodore
Depot Ship: HMS Tamar, (Afloat) West Wall.
Oilers: Rapidol, Yaumati Anchorage, Wave Governor, No. 17 Buoy; Celerol, Yaumati; Empire Damsel, Oil Fuel Jetty; Bishopdale, No. 18 Buoy; Empire Garden, Alongside Bishopdale; Golden Meadow, Cosmopolitan Dock; Berbol, on Tamar.
LCI (L): 12, Wellington Wall, 218, Macao, 11, Kowloon Camber.
Boom Defence Vessels: Barmond, Bartizan, Baronia, Barbain, Boom Defence Depot, Kowloon.
LCT (6): 303, Wellington Wall; 320, Aberdeen.
Crane Ship: Seishu Maru, Railway Wharf.
Salvage Vessels: King Salvor, East Wall.
L.C.T.: 913, 1160, 1151, 1103, 123, Kowloon Camber.
Rescue Tugs: Enticer, Wellington Wall; Encore, Tidal Basin.
H.D.M.L.: Flotilla: 1106, 1107, 1108, Kowloon Camber; 1105, Aberdeen.
Tugs: Rockwing, Rockforest, Kowloon Camber; Rockmount, Outside Wall; Rocklen, Rockland, Rockpidgeon, Tidal Basin, Tainan, for Formosa.
LC's: 28 Wellington Wall; 25, No. 12.
Transport: Bonaventure, Hongkong Dry Dock.

Merchant Ships

Bela, Taikoktsui.
Bellerophon, Taikoo.
Ben Tong, off Taikoo.
Beneruachan, Kowloon Wharf.
Chungking, Kowloon Bay.
Edna, Laichikok.
Empire Farrar, Kowloon Dock.
Empire Witham, Kowloon Dock.
Esang, Kowloon Dock.
Fort Connolly, Laichikok.
Fort Wilhelmus, Taikoo.
Golden Meadow, Cosmo. Dock.
Hai Tan, off Yaumati.
Hai Yuch, Cosmo Dock.
Hafon, A11.
Hartland Point, Laichikok.
Heikon, B4.
Hoi Kin, China Merchants Wharf.
Irisbank, Kowloon Wharf.
Iris, off Taikoo.
Jane Swissheim, Kowloon Bay.
Kenilworth, Kowloon Dock.
Luxmi, A9.
Mausang, A10.
Merry Moller, Kowloon Dock.
Newchwang, B11.
Poyang, off Taikoo.
Promise, Laichikok.
Roverlock, Kowloon Bay.
Samont, B10.
Sandviken, Taikoo.
Shengking, Taikoo Dock.
Stanhall, Kowloon Bay.
Tai Nan, A13.
Theseus, Hol't.
Tornus, Taikoo.
Wan Hung (LST), B13.
Whangpu, Laichikok.
Wuchang, Laichikok.
Wusueh, Kowloon Bay.
Yen Kai, Kowloon Dock.

Tuesday, October 1

Arrivals:
Hupeh, from Swatow.
Mindoro.
Tjitjalengka, from Shanghai.
Glory, Finisterre, from Singapore.
Ocean Way, from Sydney.
Departures:
Luxmi, for South Africa.
Fatshan, for Canton.
Bishopdale, for Singapore.
Hwaiien, for Shanghai.
Heikon, for Saigon.
Irisbank, for Shanghai.
Prince Salvor, for Singapore.
Allegiance, for Singapore.

Wednesday, October 2

Arrivals:
Anatina, from Oslo.
Samoa, from UK via Straits.
HMS Venerable, from Singapore.
HMS Lagos, from Singapore.
Departures:
Marine Leopard, for Ceylon.
Iris, for Bangkok via Hatlow.
Newchwang, for Singapore.
Nafon, for Foochow.
Roverlock, for Shanghai.

Thursday, October 3

Arrivals:
Fatshan, from Canton.
Kutsang, from Calcutta, Straits.
Fengtien, from Singapore.
Foochow, from Shanghai, Keelung, Amoy.
Benlomond.
Taksang, from Rangoon.
Departures:
Nonpareil, for Shanghai.
Empire Jamaica, for Swatow.
Tjitjalengka, for Manila and DEI.
Fort Wilhelmus, for Singapore.
Theseus, for Shanghai.

Friday, October 4

Arrivals:
Fukien, from Java, Singapore.
Departures:
Kuisang, for Shanghai.
Hupeh, for Shanghai, Tsintao, Tientsin.

Saturday, October 5

Arrivals:
Silver Guava, from Calcutta.
Kuisang, from Calcutta.
Eurabates, from Shanghai.
Prometheus, from Shanghai.
Departures:
Fatshan, for Canton.
Mausang, for Straits, Calcutta.

OUTWARD MAILS

Registered and parcel mail closes half an hour before ordinary letters. Air mails close at Kowloon PO half an hour earlier than at GPO.

Tuesday, October 1

Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo, Johnnesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York, Canada (BOAC) 3 p.m.
Canton, Chungking, Kunming (CATC) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (train) 4 p.m.

Wednesday, October 2

Canton, Shanghai (CNAC) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tsinshan, Shekki (Kwongsai) 11 a.m.
Straits, Mauritius, South Africa (Luxmi) noon.
Straits (Newchwang) 2 p.m.
Saigon, Calcutta, Delhi, London (Air) 2 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney, Auckland (BOAC) 3 p.m.
Shanghai (Bencruachan) 3 p.m.
Canton, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtao, Peiping (CATC) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (Train) 4 p.m.
Kongmoon (Kwanlui) 4 p.m.
Tsamkong (Toishan) 4 p.m.

Thursday, October 3

Macao, Tsinshan, Shekki (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10 a.m.
Manila, Makassar, Sourabaya, Batavia (Tjitjalengka) 10 a.m.
Straits (Fort Wilhelmus) 10 a.m.
Swatow (Empire Jamaica) 10 a.m.
Hoihow, Bangkok (Iris) 10 a.m.
Australia (Kafiristan) 10 a.m.
Shanghai (Theseus) 2 p.m.
Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai (CNAC) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (train) 4 p.m.

BOMBAY RIOTING

Bombay, Sept. 30 (UP).—Four were killed and 10 injured in continuation of the Hindu-Moslem rioting which intensified in Central Bombay to-day.

The police fired 20 rounds to disperse a crowd of stone-throwers who attacked a group returning from a funeral. Eighty-four persons were arrested.

ENGLAND BEATS EIRE ONE-NIL

Dublin, Sept. 30.—England beat Eire 1-0 at soccer to-day in the first match to be played between the countries in Dublin since 1912. England fielded the team which trounced Northern Ireland on Saturday.

Defying steady rain, 40,000 packed the Daly Mount ground when "God Save the King" and the Eire soldiers song were played, and the players presented to the President (Mr O'Kelly) before the match.

England looked more dangerous, but it was not until eight minutes from the end that Tom Finney, outside right, scored. The Irish defence rose to great heights and the goalkeeper, Breen, brought off some great saves.

The Prime Minister (Mr de Valera) received the English team at Government Buildings before the match and wished the players luck. He apologised for his inability to be present at the match.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA-AMERICA RECORD AT STAKE

Washington, Sept. 30 (UP).—The Navy Department, on the basis of radio reports thus far received, estimates that the Navy's twin-engined Truculent Turtle, will reach Seattle, 9,000 miles from the take-off at Perth, at 1.30 a.m. EST on Tuesday.

Calculations indicate that the plane can cover the 13,000 miles on its 8,400 gallons of gas at its current consumption rate which may enable her to continue non-stop from Seattle to Washington.

The world record now held by the Guam-Washington flight of the Army—29, piloted by Col C. S. Levine last November, will be broken if the Turtle reaches Seattle and all distance covered east of Seattle will increase the record. If the plane does continue east of Seattle she might reach Washington at 10 a.m. EST on Tuesday.

SINO-CANADIAN TRADE PACT

Nanking, Sept. 30.—The contents of the new interim Sino-Canadian trade pact were released simultaneously to-day here and in Ottawa.

The pact provides that duty levied on Chinese products imported into Canada will be the same as that imposed on similar products imported into Canada from other countries. Canadian products imported in China will be subject to the same privileges as goods imported from other countries.

However, the Treaty stipulates that certain trade privileges extended to the United Kingdom by Canada will not be available to China. On the other hand, Canada will not enjoy certain privileges extended by China in previously concluded treaties with other countries.

The interim trade pact will expire on September 20, 1947.—Central News

UK TRADE MISSION TO CHINA LEAVES

London, Sept. 30 (UP).—The trade mission to China, led by Sir Leslie Boyce, chairman of the Gloucester Carriage and Wagon Company, Limited, left Northolt aerodrome in two specially chartered planes this morning.

The mission of nine members appointed by the Government is carrying a special goodwill letter from Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The mission is expected to stay in China for about three months and will study the possibilities of increasing trade between Britain and China.

JAPANESE FISHING PLAN

Tokyo, Sept. 30.—The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's Aquatic Industry Bureau has started a survey to ascertain how Japan can make the maximum use of Japanese fishing grounds. Japan's territorial waters have been divided into eight sectors, each with a research station for studying the best methods of fishing for each area and for developing new marine products for food purposes.

The Bureau will pay special attention to deep-sea fishing methods and technique for preservation and processing of fish in order to keep down waste and spoilage. Private research institutions have been enlisted to assist the Government experiment stations which alone are not sufficiently staffed and equipped to make a thorough study. Some 300 experts will be stationed in fishing bases around the Japanese coast to gather information for this study.—Central News.

SILK PRICES HIGHER

Shanghai, Sept. 30.—Silk and its related products have registered a considerable increase in price during the past few days here. Due firstly to the 60 per cent jump in the price of cocoons and secondly to the demand for silk products, according to local commercial circles.—Central News.

FIST FIGHT FEATURE OF JAP POLITICAL CONVENTION

Tokyo, Sept. 30.—A free-for-all broke out between Left-wingers and Right-wingers in the Special Democratic Party Convention late this afternoon during discussion whether the Party should co-operate with the Communist Party.

The rostrum became an arena full of punching, kicking and screaming people halfway through a speech by a Left-winger advocating co-operation with the Communists in overthrowing the Yoshida Government. When Hisaaki Osawa was speaking warmly on his favourite subject of joining hands with the Communists, severe heckling and threats were hurled from the Right-wingers' benches. Rightists, attempting to rush the rostrum and drag Osawa down, started the fight in which many Left-wingers joined whole-heartedly and energetically. A number of Conventioners were thrown from the platform while others were kicked down stairs during a 10-minute free-for-all. Minor altercations occurred among the benches also but nobody was seriously injured when the dust of the battle cleared.

The conventioners finally dusted themselves off and sat down to serious business of electing a president and secretary-general.—Central News.

PEACE CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy states and then give its final approval to the treaties with the Balkan countries and Finland.

At the Trieste sub-committee it became clear to-day that major issues involved in the statute defining the international status of the proposed free territory of Trieste are left unsettled.

The sub-committee's report, which is now completed, shows unreserved agreement has been reached on only five out of 48 articles. The sub-committee had before it five draft statutes submitted to the conference by each of the Big Four and Yugo-Slavia.—Reuter.

Rejection By Mexico

Meanwhile, Mexico has informed the Conference that it categorically rejects the Italian statement that she is claiming under reparations full indemnity for losses suffered because of Italian acts of war.

Directly after the Italian statement was given to the Italian Economic Commission, the Mexican delegation notified its Government of its terms.

The statement specifically named Belgium, Mexico and The Netherlands as claiming indemnity for losses under the heading of reparation

In the Mexico declaration issued to-day, it is stated that the Mexican Government rejected the Italian argument because "otherwise our silence might be interpreted as acceptance of the idea implied that as there was no war between Italy and Mexico and as Fascist Italy committed no acts of war against us, Mexico would consequently bear the responsibility for the state of war which existed between the two countries."

The Mexican statement went on to enumerate instances when Mexican ships were torpedoed by Italy, and then added: "After repeated attacks in a form of sinkings—acts of war—and with Fascist Italy jointly responsible with Germany and Japan, if subsequently the two latter nations assumed the same attitude as that of Italy, we should be confronted with a situation in which no one is responsible for the deaths of our sailors and the sinking of our ships.

No War Compensation

"On the other hand, the Mexican Government, which put forth a war effort seriously affecting her national economy, does not claim war compensation, but reiterates its desire that liabilities arising from the conflagration for which the Axis Powers are responsible, should not constitute a charge on the Mexican people.

"The Mexican Government not only rejects any insinuation tending to defend or absolve the Fascist Government from its serious guilt in seeking to make us historically responsible for the existence of a state of war which Mexico did everything in her power to avert, but forcefully maintains that the responsibility lies jointly with Italy, Germany and Japan."

The Mexican delegation asked that its statement be recorded in the acts of the Paris Conference.—Reuter.

INDONESIA CABINET

Batavia, Sept. 30.—Dr Sutan Sjahrir, the Indonesian Prime Minister, will retain the Foreign portfolio and Dr Amir Sjarifoedin that of Defence in the new Indonesian Cabinet now being formed, the Indonesian news Agency reported to-day, quoting reliable sources.

The agency quoted unconfirmed reports that the new cabinet will be announced before Lord Killearn, British Special Commissioner in South-east Asia, convenes the first meeting of the coming Dutch-Indonesian talks, at which by agreement he will preside.—Reuter.

U.S. SOLDIERS STONED

Trieste, Sept. 30.—Ten United States soldiers were stoned while returning to their quarters in the San Giovanni district of Trieste late last night, it was reported to-day.

Seven civilians were later arrested.—Reuter.

Lend-Lease Silver Return To U.S.

Serious Effect On British Coinage

(By Sidney Gampbell)

London, Sept. 29.—The United States silver bloc has insisted on lend-lease silver being returned in kind to enhance silver's monetary status. The effect, however, is completely to demonetise silver in Britain and almost certainly in India.

Since the end of the 19th century, silver's coinage demand has been falling while industrial demand has been increasing. The metallic value of the British shilling pre-war was about two and a quarter pence but is now over five pence owing to the higher price of silver.

The metallic value of the new shilling will be about one twentieth of a penny. The metallic value thus will not exceed the face value unless and until the base metal prices increase 24,000 per cent, which will presumably take some time.

The official price of silver is 55-½ pence per ounce and it is difficult to obtain at that, whereas nickel costs three farthings and copper below half a penny per ounce.

Theoretically, the debasement will yield a profit of about £50,000,000 to the Treasury. Since most of this silver however must be returned to the United States, the profit will be purely nominal. The profit will be real, however, on the portion sold in the market.

British Operation

Some may be available for the market, since the aggregate silver yielded by the debasement of both Britain's and India's coinage should exceed the 327,000,000 ounces which the United States lend-leased to the British Empire. The full yield from British coinage alone would approximate 250,000,000 ounces. The British operation will be nearer 100 per cent successful than India because many Indians (though hardly any Britishers) will hoard silver coins even though their metallic value is below their face value, unless and until the Bombay bullion market appreciably exceeds 200 rupees as compared with the present price of 169 rupees.

All 327,000,000 ounces of lend-lease silver were underwritten by Britain though India got 226,000,000 of it. Much of Britain's silver return to the United States will thus be on India's account. The settlement of it will presumably form part of the forthcoming negotiations between Britain and India on war debts as a whole (India's sterling balances).

In 1920, Britain's silver coins, which for over 1,000 years (since the year 760—A.D.)—had been 92.5 per cent fine, were debased to .50 per cent silver and are now being further debased to zero. At the present official price of silver, even the pre-1920 shilling would still be worth only about ten pence in metal but at the present free market price (which is about 73 pence per ounce) there would be about a ten per cent profit in melting them down—rather a poor return for holding them so long.

The date for starting and completing the return of lend-lease silver to the United States is indefinite, since it is five years after the United States President formally declares the end of the war emergency. The declaration has not yet been made and on the precedent of the first world war, it may be delayed for some time.—Reuter.

PLOT TO BLOW UP DESTROYER AT HAIFA FOILED

Jerusalem, Sept. 30.—What the Palestine police believe to be a Jewish terrorist plot to blow up an oil jetty at Haifa, where a British destroyer was refueling, was foiled to-day by a Royal Navy diver, who discovered an underwater explosive under the jetty, an official statement said.

Five Jews, believed to be the crew of an oil barge moored only a few yards from where the canister containing 50 pounds of explosive was found, "cradled" to the concrete pier, have been arrested, the statement added.

The diver saw a broken end of an electric cable and followed it under water for a distance of 60 yards.

The end of the cable was attached to the canister.—Reuter.

Volunteer Police to Check Singapore Crime Wave

Singapore, Sept. 30.—The formation of a Special Constabulary in Singapore to check the crime wave, especially looting and burglary, was announced to-day.

Volunteers for this force will be armed and will have the same powers as the regular police. They will do night patrol and keep special watch on residential districts where houses have been burgled.—Reuter.

RSPCA CAMPAIGN AGAINST "MOUSE BOAT" RACING

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in England has taken up the battle against schoolboys who have developed "mouse boat" racing—a sport developed by a boy of 10 and boosted in a schoolboys' magazine.

The "mouse boat" is a twin-paddle affair, with motive power to be supplied by a mouse working in a treadmill in a cage amidships.

The magazine said, "No cruelty is imposed on the creature, since experience shows mice derive much enjoyment from their wheel-turning activity."

Inspector James Dennis of the SPCA said it was a cruelty.

"This sort of thing takes us back 300 years to when birds were made to work toys until they died of their exertions," he declared.

NUREMBERG TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

established with certainty the existence of many separate plans rather than a single conspiracy embracing them all."

Count one, the judgment continued, charged not only conspiracy to commit aggressive war, but also commit war crimes and crimes against humanity. But the Charter did not define as a separate crime any conspiracy except the one to commit acts of aggression.

Article VI of the Charter provided that "leaders, organisers, instigators and accomplices participating in the formulation or execution of a common plan, or conspiracy, to commit any of the foregoing crimes are responsible for all acts performed by any person in the execution of such plan."

"In the Tribunal's opinion," Mr Justice Parker resumed, "these words do not add a new and separate crime to those already listed. The words are designed to establish the responsibility of the participants in a common plan.

"The Tribunal will, therefore, disregard the charges in count one that the defendants conspired to commit war crimes and crimes against humanity, and will consider only a common plan to prepare, initiate and wage an aggressive war."

Overwhelming Evidence

The judgment switched to evidence on war crimes and crimes against humanity, "overwhelming in volume and detail."

The Prussian Field Marshal Keitel was early singled out for his circulation of directive authorised by Hitler ordering that all members of Allied Commando units, wether armed or not, were to be "slaughtered to the last man even if they attempted to surrender."

Keitel, whose counsel are reported to have already been instructed to enter the plea that should the High Command's last Chief be sentenced to death, he should be executed by a firing squad and not on the scaffold, betrayed no emotion as the spotlight of justice thus turned on him.

The spotlight moved again to the motionless Keitel when the judgment referred to the protest of Admiral Canaris against regulations for the treatment of Soviet prisoners of war. On this memorandum, Keitel had written: "The conceptions arise from the military concept of chivalrous warfare. This is the destruction of ideology. Therefore, I approve and back the measures."

The Concentration Camps

The judgment ranged over murder and ill-treatment of civilian population, concentration camp horrors and ruthless extermination of Soviet and Polish peoples, pillage and slave labour policy and the persecution of Jews.

The judgment declared there was no doubt whatever that political opponents of Nazis and Jews were persecuted in Germany before the war, but to constitute crimes against humanity acts before the war must have been in execution of or connected with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal.

At this stage the Tribunal adjourned until to-morrow.

Nuremberg was cut off from the world to-day when cable facilities failed during the pronouncement of judgment. Several times during the morning the severance was complete. All commercial radios were off the air and the British signals line failed to contact Hamburg.

Cables in ten languages were piling up here.

One courthouse source to-day said that Field-Marshal Wilhelm Keitel's attorneys had been instructed to appeal to the Allied Control Council that the High Command chief be shot and not hanged if sentenced to death. It was learned that Admiral Karl Doenitz and Admiral Erich Raeder also preferred to be shot. The latter two were reported to be more composed than Keitel, who was said to be in the depths of depression.

Afraid Of Death

One German lawyer said that Dr Ernst Kaltenbrunner was as afraid to face death "as he is to look you in the face when he speaks." Fritz Sauckel was reported to be preparing a statement for the Council, swearing he was only an "honest workman." Julius Streicher reportedly said, "I'll be glad if I am sentenced to death, because it will mean I can sleep at last. These American guards are always waking me." Col-Gen Alfred Jodl never refers to the verdict. A source said that as far as he was concerned, the case was over and he did not wish to think about it.

Rudolf Hess reportedly hopes for a last-minute miracle. He was said to be as superstitious as when he studied the stars with Hitler and refused to sign autographs until "free."

Ribbentrop, ashen-faced and looking a horrible caricature of the man who helped Hitler plan the political preparations for his conquests, sat for the most part of the time with his thin nose pointed upwards staring glassily at the ceiling. Goering, with his uniform hanging baggily around his shrunken body, squirmed restlessly on the hard wooden bench. Hess, more ghostlike than any of the others, sat with an American Army blanket wrapped around his knees sometimes apparently scribbling on a piece of paper on his lap—sometimes muttering and grimacing. Once he had to leave for nearly two hours with an intense stomach cramp.

Keitel still attempted to look the haughty Prussian field marshal and Kaltenbrunner, next to him on the bench, did not so much as flicker an eyelid during the long, shattering indictment of the SS Gestapo and SD of which he had been a high ranking member.

Little, hunch-shouldered Funk mostly turned his back on the court and lolled on the bench. The most nervous of all the defendants appeared to be Fritz Sauckel. Time and again his name was singled out for responsibility for the horrors inflicted on Germany's millions of slave workers. Several times he shook his head and he frequently wiped his lips nervously with his handkerchief. During the trial he had practically broken down and wept for mercy for the sake of his wife and 10 children. To-night, the little man, who looks typical of the millions of small-time German tradesmen, must have known that he does not stand a chance of escaping the maximum penalty.

When the court reconvenes at 9.30 to-morrow morning to hear the continuation of the judgment, the first part of the day will be taken up with the application of charges against each of the individual Nazis. There will then be a recess. The prisoners will be taken back to their cells and then brought in one by one to stand in the dock in the order in which they sit at present and hear the verdicts and sentences on themselves. — United Press and Reuter.

Execution Plans

London, Sept. 30 (UP).—The Allied Control Council to-day agreed to admit two news correspondents from each of the four occupying Powers to any executions resulting from the Nuremberg trials.

GREEK CABINET DIFFICULTIES

Athens, Sept. 30 (UP).—The Liberal leader, Themistocles Sophoulis, has refused to participate in the new Government of Constantin Tsaldaris unless the latter agrees on radical changes in the internal and external policies—appeasement of Leftists and equal friendship with all Powers.

Responsible Greek quarters said Sophoulis told ex-Premier Tsaldaris he would not participate in the Government unless the Liberal Party chooses the Premier—himself. Since it is unlikely that Tsaldaris will step down, it appears that Liberal participation will be eliminated unless King George demands it.

It is understood that M. Tsaldaris will submit the Cabinet list to-night with most portfolios going to the Populist Party with the exception of Sophocles Venizelos, leader of the Right-wing faction of the Liberal Party.

BRITISH CONTROL OF BURMESE FINANCES RESENTMENT

Rangoon, Sept. 30.—Burma may send a financial mission to Britain shortly to discuss with the British Government the vesting of the new Burmese interim government with increased financial powers, political circles here stated to-day.

The control by the British Treasury of Burmese finance is one of the knottiest problems in the negotiations between the Burmese Anti-Fascist League and Sir Hubert Rance, Governor of Burma, leading up to the League's agreeing to enter the new Executive Council.

The League wants more powers over capital expenditure without which it feels that it cannot speedily tackle the economic problems of war ravaged Burma.—Reuter.

GEN MACARTHUR NOT INTERESTED IN PRESIDENCY

Tokyo, Sept. 30 (UP).—A source close to General Douglas MacArthur to-day indicated that the Supreme Commander was no more interested in the Presidential nomination of 1948 than he was in 1944, when he declared, "I do not covet it nor would I accept it."

The source said, "General MacArthur's not looking for any other job than the one he holds. The statement he made several months ago, that he intends to see the Japanese occupation through, still goes."

General MacArthur's friends have said he is not interested in the Presidency. They have said, among other things, that he believed himself too old. Born in January 26, 1880, he would be 68 when the 1948 campaigns are waged.

EARTHQUAKE IN PERU

Lima, Sept. 30 (UP).—A strong earthquake was felt at 8 p.m. on Sunday. There were no casualties and no damage was reported.

BRITISH MP's VIEWS OF ALLIED FORCES IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Sept. 30. (UP)—The Allied occupation of Japan is developing a democratic movement among the Japanese people which eventually may constitute in Asia an historical development ranking with the advent of Christianity in Europe, in the opinion of the Rev Gordon Lang, British member of Parliament, who departed to-day with the other members of the House of Commons for Hongkong en route to London, a British informant told United Press to-day.

"It would be just about impossible to exaggerate the good opinion the Rev Lang and his colleagues had formed of the occupation following investigations of Tokyo and elsewhere," the informant said.

The group, composed of the Rev. Lang, Lt-Col Evelyn Mansfield King, Mr M. F. Titterington, Brig Fitzroy-hew MacLean, and Comdr Thomas Dunlop Galbraith, left by plane after more than a week in Japan.

The informant said it was understood that the group will make a number of recommendations to the British Government as regards the problems of the Commonwealth occupation forces in Shikoku, Kyushu and southern Honshu. It is hoped that the transport of fresh foods from disembarkation points such as Kure to troop centres elsewhere can be improved and more canteen and other women workers can join the BCOF.

The informant said that the members of the mission felt that the British conception of parliamentary government is being implanted in Japan and that Gen MacArthur is the ideal man to carry on this work.

Since the mission represented only the United Kingdom, the informant said, the members had no contact with the Indian Army forces in Japan which are more than one-third of the total of BCOF troops. As regards reports that the new interim government of India favours the withdrawal of troops "from foreign soil," the informant said he doubted that New Delhi would favour the recall of Indian troops since they are playing an important role.

U.S. PACIFIC BASES

(Continued from Page 1)

control. "I am very familiar with the job Gen MacArthur is doing in Japan," said Admiral Towers. "He has a colossal job and is doing it magnificently. I cannot for the life of me see why he would want to take on anything more."

Slight "Contacts"

The Pacific C-in-C was asked if there had been any incidents between Russian and American patrol craft in Asiatic waters. He said that there had been none brought to his attention, except some "slight contacts, which was only normal." He was also asked if there had been any smuggling of personnel from the Asiatic mainland to Japan. He answered that there had been a "certain amount of smuggling of personnel in small craft." He said the craft were operated by some Chinese, Koreans or irresponsible Japanese fishermen. He added that the authorities were trying to prevent this smuggling so as to prevent the introduction of epidemics such as cholera into Japan.

Admiral Towers was asked if there had been any arrangements made regarding bases in the Philippines. He answered: "I was there last month. Conferences are going on regarding bases there between the Philippine Government and the United States authorities, including Ambassador Paul McNutt. Those matters were still under discussion when I left and so far as I know no decision has been reached. It is generally recognised that we should have certain naval facilities in the Philippines. We are still using the pre-war bases at Cavite and Subic Bay."

U.S. China Service Command in Shanghai

Shanghai, Sept. 30—Gen Alvin C. Gillem, commander of the United States forces in China, announced the deactivation of the China Service Command in Shanghai from to-day following the completion of the bulk of major assignments entrusted to it.

The command succeeded the China theatre under General A. C. Wedemeyer some months ago.

Gen Gillem will proceed to Peiping shortly to take up the new post of United States Commissioner of the Peiping Executive Headquarters.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING

ZBW on 845 kc and from 12.30-1.30, 7.30-9.30, 9.35-11; also on 9.52 mc. 6.30 An hour of variety with Sammy Kaye and his orchestra; 7.30 Max Miller in the theatre; 7.50 Orchestra Mascotte; 8 London relay: news; 8.15 The Melody Lingers On; 8.30 Piano Parade, Gerry Moore; 8.40 Gay Nineties; 9 London transcription service: No. 2 of Series of True Life Escapes, "Stop That Man"; 9.15 Band music; 9.30 Nelson Eddy and Boston Promenade Orchestra; 10 London relay: news; 10.05 Mozart, Concerto in A Major for piano and orchestra; 10.30 London relay: ITMA; 11 Close down.

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